A little known botanist. Am. Bot. XXV. 129 (1919). The genus Bromelica. Rhodora, XXI. 215 (1919). A noteworthy grass. Am. Bot. XXVI. 10 (1920). Tilia europaea in Oregon. Torreya, XX. 31 (1920).

Additions to the flora of Oregon during 1919. Torreya, XX. 37 (1920). Hitchcock's "Genera of Grasses of the United States" (Rev.) Torreya, XX. 84 (1920).

Flower buds two years old. Am. Bot. XXVI. 99 (1920).

Under which code? Am. Bot. XXVI. 129 (1920). Notes on Scleropoa. Torreya, XX. 119 (1920).

Crepis setosa in Oregon. Rhodora, XXII. 119 (1920).

Does "saximontanus" mean "Rocky Mountain?" Rhodora, XXII. 194 (1920).

Additions to the flora of Oregon. Torreya, XXI. 24 (1921). Deam's "Trees of Indiana." Rhodora, XXIII. 179 (1921). Introduced species of Lathyrus. Rhodora, XXIV. 75 (1922).

Another lawn pest. Am. Bot. XXVIII. 85 (1922).
Flowering bamboos. Am. Bot. XXVIII. 129 (1922).
A new weed from Oregon. Torreya, XXII. 86 (1922).
Muscari comosum in Oregon. Rhodora, XXIV. 208 (1922).

The bracken as a poisonous plant. Am. Fern Jour. XII. 125 (1922). Additions to the flora of western Oregon. Torreya, XXII. 98 (1922).

Notes on the ballast vegetation at Linnton, Oregon. Torreya, XXIII. 1 (1923).

Chase's "First Book of Grasses" (Rev.). Torreya, XXIII. 33 (1923).

Additions to the flora of Oregon during 1922. Torreya, XXIII. 63 (1923).

M. W. Gorman. Rhodora, XXIX. 33 (1927).

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LINUM CATHARTICUM IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—There is always a certain interest in tracing the spread of an introduced species; from this point of view, it may be worth while to record the occurrence of Linum catharticum L. in New Brunswick. My wife and I found it in considerable quantity in a neglected athletic field at St. Andrew's in July, 1944. We were without collecting apparatus and could take no more specimens than could be carried in an envelope in my pocket; but enough to serve as vouchers for the locality have been deposited in the Gray Herbarium and the New Brunswick Museum.

L. catharticum is native in Newfoundland, has been reported as adventive in eastern Nova Scotia, the central Maine coast and northern Vermont, and is said to be a bad weed at Farnham in southern Quebec—though it is hard to imagine so pretty and fragile-looking a little plant becoming really a nuisance. The St. Andrew's station is, then, not an extension of range, but it is apparently the first record for New Brunswick.—C. A. Weatherby.

¹ See Rhodora, xxxv. 15 (1933).